

LIGHT ON SUICIDE.

WAS THIS LAWYER A COUNTERFEITER?

Death of Alfred C. Kreps of Lima by His Own Hand a Year Ago Associated with Discovery of Counterfeiting Plates.

When the Home Safety Deposit company of Toledo, Ohio, opened one of its strong boxes recently, on which the rent was overdue, a most startling revelation was made. In it was found \$10,000 in silver certificates, the plates, etched on zinc from which they were made, also the numbering type, extra paper, ink, etc.

The company immediately telegraphed Chief Wilkie of the secret service, asking for instructions. An agent of the service was directed to get all possible particulars in the case and send the materials found on to Washington.

Investigation brought out the fact that a man calling himself Alfred Kent, a book agent at Tiffin, Ohio, had rented the box on Dec. 20, 1897, presumably for the purpose of depositing valuable books, proofs and plates. He was described as being six feet in height, weight 155 pounds, dark complexion, hair and mustache; age about 25 years. As soon as a description of the bills was received Mr. Wilkie compared them with those in an album kept for counterfeit bills and coins. It tallied exactly with a \$10 silver certificate that was received in January, 1898.

The history of this certificate was looked up and the fact revealed that on Jan. 4, 1898, a well-dressed lawyer named Alfred C. Kreps, of a reputable firm in Lima, Ohio, had tried to pass a \$10 silver certificate in Lorenburg, Ind. His actions becoming suspicious, the matter was referred to Mr. Wilkie, who ordered his agent at Greensburg to make an investigation. This was done and Lawyer Kreps was arrested and taken before the commissioner. As all other bills found on Kreps' person were genuine he was dismissed, his friends believing him to have been duped by a counterfeiter. The certificate was still fresh from the hands of the agent, no effort having been made to age it further than by a little crushing and handling.

After Kreps' acquittal he brooded over the publicity of his arrest and one week later startled his friends by shooting himself. They believed his mind had become unbalanced by his troubles and because of his dissolute habits and neglect of his legal profession.

He was given to inexplicable departures and long absences, played cards and drank, but was considered a bright lawyer and incapable of crime, and many friends mourned his sudden and awful death.

Mr. Wilkie's agents for the time gave up looking for the maker of the \$10 silver certificate, knowing that in time, as is always the case, some clew would crop out by the effort of some one to float another, but until the safety deposit vault was opened the series seemed to have entirely disappeared.

The description of Alfred Kent, the book agent of Tiffin, Ohio, who rented the box, and that of Alfred C. Kreps, the lawyer, green goods man and suicide, were compared, and the identification was beyond dispute.

The surmise is that Kreps either secretly learned the art of etching on zinc, and made and printed the bills himself, or that he negotiated and purchased the same from some amateur counterfeiter. The bills and plates have just been received at the secret service department.

The entire \$10,000 was crisp and new, showing no effort of aging by the processes known to counterfeiting, the treatment often rendering far worse counterfeits difficult to detect.

Agents are on the alert and expect



ALFRED C. KREPS.

further developments as to the real counterfeiter, as Kreps is not known to have been capable of undertaking the work further than his effort to pass the goods. His friends now know for the first time that his attempted crime drove him to suicide.

Murdered in a Mill. Strong suspicions point to the fact that William Gibson, whose charred remains were found in the burned mill of his father at Wakeman, Ohio, the other day, was murdered.

Loud cries for help were heard coming from the direction of the mill at 3:30 in the morning, shortly before the mill was discovered on fire. In searching for the remains a Winchester rifle was found with three cartridges missing, and an open jackknife. It is known that Gibson had a large amount of money on his person when he entered the mill at 3 o'clock. Thieves had repeatedly entered the mill and stolen

considerable grain. Gibson's body was found in a dark passageway leading to the engine room. It is suspected that he was shot by some one inside and the mill set on fire to cover up the crime. Near the charred remains of Gibson, when the ruins were searched, was found a rifle which was always kept at the mill, with three empty cartridges; Gibson's knife, with one blade open, and an adze, which belonged to the mill. The rifle cartridges showed by the indentations that they had been exploded by the rifle hammer, and upon the knife blade was a stain, supposed to be blood.

NEW YORK MYSTERY.

Miss Dorn Found Dead in a Young Man's Room.

Miss Magdalene Dorn, 20 years old, of New York city, died in a room occupied by James J. Conley under circumstances so suspicious that Conley was taken into custody.

Conley called at the home of Dr. Bricker and urged him to accompany him at once to his room to attend a young woman who, he said, had fallen seriously ill while visiting him. When they arrived at the place they found Miss Dorn lying on the bed dead. Gas was flowing from two gas jets. Conley seemed greatly agitated and explained that the young woman had been visiting him and was taken suddenly ill. He left her at once to go for the doctor. He says she must have turned



MAGDALENE DORN.

on the gas during his absence and in this way become asphyxiated. The police did not take kindly to this theory.

A FAMILY IS SLAIN.

The Triple Tragedy Near Poseyville, Indiana.

There is a strong belief among the farmers living around Poseyville, Ind., that Stephen Glawser did not kill his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Kinchloe, and then commit suicide, but that the three were murdered. Many of the neighbors say a young man living in the neighborhood had often threatened to kill Glawser and his family. The young man has disappeared, and this fact strengthens the theory. The remains of Mrs. Glawser and Mrs. Kinchloe were buried in the same casket in the Poseyville cemetery the other afternoon. Over 1,000 curious spectators were present. There was no service of any kind at the grave. The remains of Glawser were taken in charge by his father and were buried in a secluded spot on his farm. The crime, whoever committed it, was a terrible one.

A farm hand named Ramsey, living near the Kinchloe farm, discovered the building on fire and gave the alarm. With a dozen farmers he rushed to Mrs. Kinchloe's house. The doors of the house were barred and the windows securely fastened. The men battered down the front door with axes and entered the burning building. In one corner of the house lay the bodies of Mrs. Kinchloe and Mrs. Glawser. The body of the mother was lying across the body of Mrs. Glawser. The bodies were badly charred and could not be recognized. The rescuers took the bodies from the building and rushed back to look for Glawser. They found his body on the bed and by his side was a shotgun. The clothing had been burned from the body. Glawser was 21 years old, and came from one of the most prominent families in Posey county. Mrs. Glawser was 18 years old, and would soon have become a mother. Mrs. Kinchloe was 40 years old. Glawser is said to have told some of the neighbors a week ago that he could not live in peace with his mother-in-law, and that he was going to kill them. Those who heard him make the threat did not believe he would carry it into execution.

Drinking Among Children. Bonn on the Rhine has been investigating the liquor-drinking habits of its small school children. Out of 247 children, 7 or 8 years of age, in the primary schools, there was not one that had not tasted beer or wine, and but a quarter of them had not tasted brandy. Beer or wine was drunk regularly every day by 25 per cent of the children, while 8 per cent, including more girls than boys, received a daily glass of cognac from their parents to make them strong, and 10 per cent would not drink milk because it had no taste.

To Bombard the Sky for Rain. Under the direction of Prof. T. S. C. Lowe a series of experiments are to be made at artificial rain-making. A committee has been appointed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to raise \$5,000, the amount deemed necessary for an apparatus and chemicals for bombarding the skies. Rain is much needed here and the conditions have been favorable many times of late, but no rain has fallen.

KING HENRY I. OF SHAN TUNG

A Rumor of a Throne in China for the Kaiser's Brother.

THE LATEST FROM THE ORIENT

British at Peking Say Germany's Seizure of Kiao-Chow Was Preliminary to the Taking of the Entire Province of Shan Tung.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, April 16.—King Henry I. of Shan Tung, lord of mandarins, tea-tails and furs, with a (sung-ly-yamen) all his own, is what the Peking and Tien Tsin Times predict for the brother of Emperor William. According to these papers, the foreign element of Peking believes that the seizure of Kiao Chou in November, 1897, by Germany, was a first step toward the realization of a scheme of the Kaiser to place a German king on Chinese soil.

Prince Henry, the emperor's brother, who is in the orient, in charge of the German Asiatic squadron, superseding Von Diederichs, it is alleged, will be king, and the Chinese province of Shan Tung his kingdom. The occupation of the interior of the province, it is pointed out, is a direct move toward the establishment of German sovereignty over the whole of the 65,000 square miles of Shan Tung instead of the 400 square miles around Kiao Chou, which was taken out of the Chinese domain by Admiral von Diederichs after the native mob had killed the missionaries, Neils, Hennie and Ziegler.

Baron von Heikking, the German minister, has gone to Kiao Chou to consult with Prince Henry. Chinese military officials in Shan Tung have asked permission from the Peking government to proceed against the German force of occupation.

According to the Japanese papers there is grave apprehension in British-German diplomatic circles regarding the situation in China, which is heightened by the fact that Russia is again making overtures for control of affairs in Korea. In consequence of recent developments, the leave granted Sir Claude McDonald, British ambassador at Peking, has been withdrawn, and he will remain at the Chinese capital.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Spring Weather Improved the Tone—Bank Clearings Enormous.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Bradstreet's says: "Real spring weather has improved the tone of trade, particularly retail, and correspondingly helped jobbing distribution, but, at the same time, brought last winter's injury to the winter crop more in evidence. The regular monthly government crop report proved rather more favorable than expected, foreshadowing, on the basis of last fall's largely increased acreage, a yield little below that of last season. The unanimity of later damage reports would seem to point to full information regarding the crop not being obtainable at the date when the government advices were gathered. It is not owing to speculation alone that payments through the chief clearing houses have been 80 per cent larger than in the same week of 1892, and 103.3 per cent larger than last year. No York transactions far exceeded those of any other previous week, \$1,498,502,709 in amount, but outside of New York the clearings were 41.5 per cent larger than in 1898, and 44.6 per cent larger than in 1893. The truth is that no such expansion in the general business of the country has ever been seen before, and if such records only were considered there would be ground for fear that a wild passion of trading had again lifted the whole business community off its feet. But, instead, there is found surprising increase in the chief industries."

MEXICO SAYS IT'S ABSURD.

The Snubbing of Ambassador Aspiras Laid to Jealousy of Other Legations.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—The report received here from Washington that the ambassadors and foreign ministers at that capital are disposed to slight the Mexican ambassador, Aspiras, on account of his prosecution of Maximilian, appears excessively absurd in this country, for the imperial party has long ceased to be a factor in politics, and many prominent imperialists have in the past held or are now occupying official positions under the administration of President Diaz. All that remains of the imperial drama is sentimental, and has no bearing on political affairs. It is true that Austria has never resumed diplomatic relations with Mexico, but the king of the Belgians, brother of Maximilian's wife, the Empress Carlotta, maintains a legation here and has decorated the president of the republic.

It is felt here that certain diplomats at Washington who resented Mexico's appointing an ambassador upon the ground that this country is not one of the great powers, have made a pretext of the Maximilian incident to put an affront on Mexico through her official representative. Catholics at West Point. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Acting Secretary Meikeljohn has issued a license granting the Catholic church authority to build a church upon the West Point military reservation. The license, which will be delivered to Archbishop Corrigan, was unauthorized by legislation, the bill providing for it causing considerable contention in Congress before being passed.

A Military Funeral for H. A. W. Tabor. DENVER, Colo., April 15.—The funeral of the late H. A. W. Tabor was conducted with military ceremonies to-day.

TROUBLE WITH PORTO RICO.

No Market for Tobacco Since the War—Our Tariff Bars Their Sugar.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Senor Munoz Rivera, a Puerto Rican, who has just arrived from the island, talked freely concerning financial and commercial conditions on the island, where he owns and directs several newspapers. He said:

"I come to the United States as one of the leaders of the greater and more influential parties of the island—the Liberal party. Besides, I stand for the agriculturists, who represent a large amount of capital and labor.

"The financial condition of Puerto Rico," he said, "is both difficult and painful at present. After the war, tobacco, which is one of Puerto Rico's chief productions, lost its market, which was in Cuba and Spain, so that the whole crop is stored and production has been stopped throughout the regions which were devoted to raising the rich leaf.

"Regarding the production of sugar, the same may be said. The owners of sugar estates can scarcely make their expenses, although labor is cheap and abundant in the island. In some places there have been strikes and as proprietors cannot increase the wages of the laborers, because they do not get an increase in the value of their products, strikes will be of common occurrence. Everybody knows that this condition may bring forth if proper measures are not taken for the relief of both proprietors and laborers.

"Sugar pays in the United States a duty of \$1.68 a hundred pounds, and, although Congress alone can reduce or annul this duty, agriculturists in Puerto Rico would be glad if President McKinley should reduce this duty 25 per cent, according to right given him by the federal constitution.

Senor Rivera says that the Porto Ricans believe in Americans, and trust in their love of liberty and democracy. The Porto Ricans, he said, have accepted with pride and pleasure their new nationality, and will never ask for anything inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

"It has been said sometimes," said Senor Rivera, "that there are rebellious elements on the island, but this is utterly false. I vouch for the peaceful ideas of my fellow countrymen."

FIGHT FROM THE BRUSH.

Lawton's Advance Is Opposed With Guerrilla Warfare.

MANILA, April 16.—General Lawton is marching north along the road between the hill and the lake, with the gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bay abreast of his troops. The enemy is retreating northward. On Wednesday the troops crossed the Paghayan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the Fourteenth regiment to guard the entrance of the river, the troops marched to Longas and found it deserted. Furniture which had been dropped in the flight of the natives was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

Major Weisenberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Pactos Anconeta in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes which afforded a splendid cover. Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas church, where Father McKinnon administered the sacrament to them.

The main body of the American troops, while at dinner at Longas, heard the firing and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. The Laguna de Bay, at the beginning of the fight, shelled the hills, making them too hot for the enemy. The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset without meeting with any resistance. Twenty unarmed prisoners, bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, which they had somehow secured, were afterward released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

CUBAN ARMY MUSTER ROLLS.

They Contain the Names of 48,000 Men Who Are to Share the \$5,000,000.

HAVANA, April 16.—The Cuban army muster rolls which were delivered last evening to Governor General Brooke, through Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, are prepared in neat style, the 1,200 broad sheets showing, on their face, 48,000 names—6,000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole statement is in orderly arrangement of corps, regiments, battalion and company scores.

THIRD FIRE IN A SALOON.

Officers Accuse Prohibitionists at Mulvane, Kan., of Burning Joints.

MULVANE, Kan., April 16.—Fire here did \$5,000 damage last night. This is the third fire since election and all are thought to have been incendiary. In each case the fire started in a saloon. The officers think Prohibitionists are taking serious methods to stamp out joints.

The thermometer sometimes gets very low but it's never vulgar.

Revolt Against the British.

HONG KONG, April 16.—The villagers of Tai-Poo-Sue, one of the newly acquired places in the British territory on the Hong Kong mainland, rebelled yesterday and burned some British mat sheds. They are now armed and occupy the hills. Troops have been sent to quell the disturbance.

The Queen's Birthday Gift to the People. LONDON, April 15.—On the occasion of her 80th birthday this spring, Queen Victoria will open Kensington palace as a birthday gift to the nation.

IT WILL TAKE 100,000 MEN.

A Great Army Needed, Says Lawton, to Govern the Philippines.

INSURGENTS BACK AGAIN.

Could March Through the Island With a Small Force, But Troops Must Garrison the Towns—Abandoned the Santa Cruz District.

MANILA, April 18.—Major General Lawton returned with his expedition to Manila, by order of General Otis, after evacuating the towns of Paete, Longos, Lumban, Gasajan and Santa Cruz, from which the rebels had been driven.

General Lawton's troops are needed in the movement north of Manila, and Laguna de Bay will be left to the insurgents until the rainy season, when the water will be higher, thus enabling the army gunboats to get into the rivers. The launches captured from the insurgents are to be returned to their former owners in Manila.

General Lawton said in an interview:

"With the forces I have there is no doubt I could go through the whole island; but if a government is to be established it will be necessary to garrison all the towns. It would take 100,000 men to pacify the islands.

"I regret the necessity of abandoning the captured territory."

Major General Lawton's expedition left the Laguna de Bay district last night and reached Manila this morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats.

Its objects, namely, the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power, throughout the lake region, have been attained. General Lawton immediately began preparations for an important expedition on land. There has been no fighting on the lake for three days.

During the absence of Lawton's expedition the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near Pasig, and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left the town owing to their fear that the rebels, on re-entering the town, would wreak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—When a dispatch, announcing the recall of General Lawton, was shown to Brigadier General Schwan, acting adjutant general, he said it was in accordance with the understanding of the War department as to the purpose of General Lawton's campaign.

"General Otis sent this expedition to Southern Luzon," he continued, "for the purpose of destroying any insurgent forces that might be found there, so make a careful reconnaissance of the territory and to spread broadcast the recent proclamation of the Philippine commission, setting forth the purposes of this government with respect to the islands.

"I understand that he will release all the prisoners he has taken and they will be sent to their homes. By this action it is hoped that he will prove to the Filipinos that the Americans are not as barbarous as the insurgents pretend we are and that we propose to treat the Filipinos humanely."

"Why is General Lawton needed at Manila?"

"General Otis has not communicated his plans to the department, the matter being left entirely to his discretion. The insurgent leader has established his headquarters at San Fernando, to the northwest of Malolos, and I suppose General Otis contemplates a movement against that city. General Lawton had only 1,500 men under his command, and it was of course impossible for him to divide his force by stationing detachments in every village captured. His command will be useful, however, in assisting in the advance on Malolos, or in reinforcing the line about the city of Manila. It is possible that when the lake rises General Otis will resume the campaign in the southern part of the island."

CLEVENGER IS RECAPTURED.

A Ray County Officer Arrests the Indicted Liberty Murderer.

LIBERTY, Mo., April 18.—Sheriff John King received a telegram this morning from the constable at Vibbard, Ray county, that he had captured Ernest Clewenger, one of the men who broke jail here on the night of April 5 with three other men. Sheriff King left at once to bring Clewenger back. The constable will get a reward of \$100.

Clewenger is under indictment for killing George Allen during a religious meeting in a schoolhouse near Missouri City, December 8, when he also shot Miss Della Clewenger, who is still living. Two of the men who escaped from the jail, Wilson and Stockton, are still at large.

ST. LOUIS FUNERAL MIXUP.

Four Runaways Result in the Injury of Seven Persons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Four runaway accidents in which seven people were injured, one probably fatally, occurred to-day within five minutes of each other in three funeral corteges at Calvary cemetery.

The following persons were injured: Miles J. Bradley, cabman, internally and probably fatally; Mrs. Meagher and young son, Miss Nellie Conway, Mrs. Ellen O'Shea, Mamie and Ralph O'Shea.

CONGRESS MAY HAVE TO MEET

A New Law Needed to Furnish Lawton With the Troops He Demands.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The announcement of General Lawton that 100,000 troops will be necessary to subjugate the insurgents in the Philippine islands is causing the administration much of worry. Under the army reorganization bill it was provided that the entire army should consist of not to exceed 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers.

Steps have been taken within the last few days to muster out the volunteers now in the service, and it is expected that this will be accomplished and those in the Philippines started on their return to this country by May 15. Lawton's demand for additional forces, however, makes it imperative that the President should immediately issue a call for volunteers to take the places of those who are to come back, but if this is done it will be impossible without violating the law to send any such number of men across the Pacific as the general demands. There is much talk in administration circles to-day of a call for an extra session of Congress in order that some provision may be made to meet the emergency which has arisen.

TO TAKE INDIAN RECRUITS.

War Department Decides to Enlist Some Able Bodied Redskins.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The war department has entered on a new departure in regard to enlistments, in directing that able bodied Indians be recruited for the regular army. Word to this effect has been sent to the Carlisle Indian school and to recruiting stations in the West. Several years ago the war department decided that the experiment of making soldiers out of Indians was a failure, and the few companies of redskins that had been formed were mustered out of the service. It was found that Indians did not take kindly to the rigid discipline of military life, and had a habit of running off to join their families whenever they felt so inclined. The intention in regard to the new Indian recruits is to send them to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, where their superior knowledge of scouting and woodcraft would be of considerable benefit to the white soldiers. They will be regularly enlisted and required to engage in drills, marches and all the routine of a soldier's experience. There will not be any organizations composed entirely of Indians.

SOLDIERS UNDER ARREST.

One Hundred Wreak Vengeance On a San Francisco Saloonkeeper.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—One hundred United States soldiers are under arrest on the Presidio reservation. They are encamped on the open, and are guarded by cavalry and the Twenty-fourth infantry, regulars, colored, the force being in charge of Adjutant Lieutenant Harris. The offense of the men was the burning down of a saloon just outside the reservation lines, in which Private Charles I. King, Company G, Twenty-third infantry, was so brutally beaten that he is not expected to live.

Private Clark of Company F, also of the Twenty-third regiment, is in the guard house charged with the assault, but the soldiers assert that the saloon people are responsible, and claim that the proprietor, A. L. Rehfeld, was the chief assailant of the injured man.

The trouble began Saturday night, when several recruits went to the saloon, which is known as the Presidio Club cafe. There were several women in the place and a row soon started over one of them, in which nearly all the men present participated.

SULLIVAN AS AN ENGINEER.

How the Ex-Prize Fighter Escaped From Officers in Oregon.

ASTORIA, Oregon, April 18.—John L. Sullivan, while here, was compelled to hide to prevent arrest. The church people of the city swore out a warrant for Sullivan on a charge of violating the law by appearing in a boxing contest on Sunday. Manager Sellig of Fisher's Opera house was also charged with the offense of conducting a theater on the Sabbath. The warrant for the arrest of Sullivan was placed in the hands of Constable Wickman and that officer tried to serve it. Sullivan, however, had been told of the officer's coming and he was not to be found. While the performance was still going on, Sullivan stole out of the stage entrance and made his way to his special train, which was scheduled to pull out at 11 o'clock for Victoria. Officers were at the depot to arrest him, but he took refuge in the engine and thus eluded his pursuers. Sullivan put on the clothes of an engineer at the depot and was at the throttle when the train pulled out.

Dr. Self Will Wait in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Dr. W. H. Self, recently appointed president of the municipality of Apia, has arrived here on his way to Samoa. As it is possible that the new commission may affect his position, he says he will await instructions here before leaving for the island.

The Session Will Cost \$400,000. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 15.—The senate added \$125,000 to the appropriation bills for the expense of the legislature this morning. The amended bill gives the members \$140,000 and \$260,000 for contingent expenses, making a total of \$400,000 in all, or \$25,000 more than any previous assembly ever cost the state.

A \$28,000 Mass. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—The National paper box factory was destroyed by fire early this morning, together with the three-story factory building owned by Peet Brothers. The loss will amount to \$28,000.